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# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## SHERMAN'S GRAND CAMPAIGN.

Our special correspondents' graphic and highly inte resting accounts of General Sherman's triumphant marci across the entire State of South Carolina and a portion of North Carolina, accompanied by a map illustrating the route taken by each column, will be published in th WREKLY HERALD for the present week. Agents will please send in their orders before nine o'clock on Thurs day morning.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WERKLY HERALD must be hande culation among the enterprising mechanics, farmer merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout th country is increasing very rapidly. Advertise serted in the WERKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the Uni

### THE SITUATION.

The retirement of the enemy from Goldsboro, N. C. without a fight, and the occupation of that town by General Sherman's army, are reported from Newbern and Fortress Monroe. This announcement, though not made positively, is no doubt correct, as General Johnston's rebels are said to be so demoralized and panic-stricken that all General Sherman has to do is to keep "marching on." Generals Sherman's and Schoffeld's forces have effected a junction, and are now furnished with supplies by steamers which run up the Neuse river from Newbern. It is said that on retreating from Goldsboro the rebels moved towards Virginia, and it was thought doubtful whether they would make any attempt at all to stay General Sherman's progress. The Richmond Sentinel of last Monday contained a state ment that four divisions of Sherman's army were repulsed with heavy loss near Favetteville on last Friday This, however, is known to be untrue.

General Sheridan's command was at the White Hous on the Pamunkey river, on Sunday last, but was commencing to again move towards James river, which it has probably reached before the present time, and where a junction with the Army of the Polomac would be effected. Nineteen flags captured from the rebels by General Sheridan's men on their recent raid were yesterday presented to the War Department, the presentat being attended with very interesting ceremonies

Particulars of the recent expedition under General Newton up the St. Marks river, Florida, are furnished by our Key West correspondent. The object was to clear out the rebels in that portion of the State, in flict such damage on them as should found practicable, and, if possible, capture the town of St. Marks. Though he did not accomplisi all which he hoped to, still General Newton was to great extent successful. After considerable severe skirmishing, driving the enemy all the time before him, his command arrived at the Natural Bridge, on St. Marks river, eight miles above Newport, on the 6th inst. At this point the rebels were found in strong force and well posted. Here a stubborn fight took place; but the enemy, though far superior in numbers, was finally driven from the field. Owing to this disparity in the national force, and to the bridges over the river being burned, General Newton deemed it expedient to postpone till anothe occasion further operations against the town of St. Marks and his command fell back, without being troubled by the rebels, and returned to Key West. During the stay of his troops on the mainland they de ptroyed a rebel shot and shell factory and extensive salt works. Their casualties in killed, wounded and missing pre estimated at one hundred and fifty. We give a map Prowing the route of the expedition and the scene of the Pogagement It was recently stated in the South Carolina Legislature

that the entire effective force of the rebel confederacy is only one hundred and twenty-one thousand men and the statement.

No new military movements in either of the armies or James river are reported; but the issue of passes to civilians to visit them was yesterday suspended by the War Department. All the sutlers were ordered away from these two armies last week

The government of San Salvador has released Bradshaw and Reynolds, two of the men supposed to have been implicated in the rebel plot, disclosed some months ago, to capture the American steamer Salvador, running between Pausina and Central Ameri an ports. Several of the conspirators, it will be remembered, were arrested by our naval authorities in the Pacide and sent as prison-

#### EUROPEAN NEWS. The steamships Borussia, from Southampton March 8;

Washington, irom Havre March 8; City of Washington from Queenstown March 9, and City of London, from Queenstown March 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

The news by the City of London is four days later.

England, as represented by the London Times and other leading journals, gives up the rebel cause as hopeless The London Times, informed by special correspondent from Charleston and advices from New York dated to the 22d of February, says that the extinguishment o the rebellion is only a question of a very short time, an that it remains to be seen whether the confederacy will be permitted to "bleed to death" or be taken again into Marquis de Montholon, French Minister in Mexico, is

appointed Minister to Washington.

From South America we learn that there were thirty three foreign war vessels lying in the Plate river. The siege of Montevideo was in force. Two of the banks in ontevideo had suspended specie payment.

Consols clos d in London, March 9, at 88% a 88% fo money. The Liverpool cotton market was flat on th I h instant. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Prov sions were dull.

# THE LEGISLATURE.

in the State Senate yesterday the bill agreed upon and recommended by the Legislative committee, the Comp troller and the bankers of this city, to provide mean for paying the bounties authorized by law, was called up and adopted. Bills were also passed authorizing and confirming the New York county tax levy; for the im provement of Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.; amend ing the constitution of the concregation of Sharcy Te 1.1d, of New York; incorporating the American Parenole gical Society, New York; authorizing gas light companie to lay pipe along plank and turnpike roads; incorporat ing the New York College of Dentistry; and the Ne York Pneumatic Railroad and Express Company. General Appropriation bill was taken up and ordered to a third reading. Remonstrances were presented are no the Broadway, Cross Town and Central Railroad bills, and against incorporating the New York Pier and Ware house Company. The complete list of appointments by the Governor are expected to be sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation. In evening session bills were advanced to a third reading to amend the charter of the State Inc briate Asylum; increasing the punishment for embezzlement; relative to the Court of Special Sessions of New York. The bill incorporating the People's Ferry Compa my, from Canal street to Hoboken, was ordered to a third reading. The bill incorporating the United States Petrofour Floating and Storage Company was recommitted.

In the Assembly a large number of local bills wer moved forward under resolutions creating the Grinding amittee. A motion to move forward the bill relativ to make and assessments having been entertained by the

debate was withdrawn, and the motion prevailed. Bills were passed relative to the clerks of the courts in the city of New York; to fix the salaries of the clerks of justices' courts in Brooklyn; also to amend the act re lative to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New York.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen failed to have a quorum yes terday, and an adjournment till to-morrow (Thursday) took place.

Seven vessels which arrived here yesterday from Savannah brought five thousand four hundred and fifty six bales of cotton.

gaged yesterday in trying the assault and battery case of Charles McEntee versus Ralph Noble. The plaintiff alleges that he was assaulted by the defendant and severely injured about the head because he had the temerity t disturb a package of boots which was deposited on one of the seats in a Brooklyn ferryboat, and claimed five thousand dollars damages. The defence set up is that the plaintiff threw the boots into some water which had collected on the cabin floor, and was unusally provoking both in his manner and language. The court ordered the jury to bring in a scaled verdict at ten o'clock this

The Merchant will case, which was to have been tried resterday in the Supreme Court, circuit, before Judge tullin, was postponed until to-day, in consequen the business engagements of one of the counsel.

Meetings of citizens designed to devise measures to fil the army quotas by volunteering, and thus avoid the druft, were held last night in a number of the wards, including the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Fifteenth, Ninete and Twenty-first.

United States Marshal Murray has received from the President an unconditional pardon for John Mather, re-cently convicted of counterfeiling.

The National Unitarian Convention, composed of dele gates of the New York and Brooklyn churches, have organized, and propose to hold a session in this city during next week. The business of the session will be conducted at the Broadway Athenœum. It is expected that matters of great interest to the Unitarian fraternity

will be discussed in the Convention.

On last Monday afternoon, during the momentary ab of the Central National Bank, corner of Broadway and Pearl street, his office was entered by some unknown person, and sixty-nine thousand dollars worth of govern-ment ten-forty and five-twenty bonds, which were lying on his desk, were stolen therefrom. Ten thousand dol lars reward has been offered for their recovery, and the detectives are on the track of the bold robber, but have not yet succeeded in arresting him.

A German named Joseph Sinelair, who was arrested to

December last on a charge of stealing a large quantity of spool cotton in Vesey street, and who was released or bail, but forfeited his bonds and left the city, having reently ventured back, has been rearrested and co

James Malone, a call boy in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, aged e'ghteen, was yesterday committed for trial on the charge of having stolen various valuable articles from different guests of the house.

The varnish factory in Fifty-ninth street, between

Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, involving a loss of about two thouand dollars, on which there was no insurance. From Albany we learn that the propeller Erastus Corn

ing, the first boat of the season, arrived there yesterday from this city. On all the railroads centering at Albany the trains are again running on time.

Another of the powder mills at Hazardville (good

name), Conn., exploded on Menday. None of the work men were injured. The loss is estimated at six thousand

iollars.

Gold was in full panic at the opening of the market yesterday; but it afterwards quieted down, and closed at 188%. Governments submitted to a further heavy delower. At the evening board gold closed at 157.

The violent fluctuations of gold being generally looked upon as portentious, a general crash among the mercan tile public is regarded as imminent. In fact, the approach ing storm has already been heralded by failures—positiv and comparative-besides several others which are ap prehended. The markets were wholly unsettled yester day, and prices of everything were entirely non fluctuating with almost every bour. Cotton, petroleur groceries, &c., were dull and nominal, while on 'Change everything was unsettled. Pork fluctuated to the extent of \$4 75 per bbl. New mess sold as low as \$24 25, and as high as \$28 50. Other kinds of provisions were irregular, but the changes were not so radical. Freight dull, and rates were nominal, while whiskey deelined 2c a 2c. with a moderate inquiry.

The market for beef cattle this week was excited by the interruption to transportation caused by the great freshet, the number of cattle not being more than half as large as it ought to be to supply all wants. Prices at the opening were accordingly 15c, a 2c, higher, but subsequently declined, closing at only 14c. a lc. higher Prices ranged from 133/c. to 22c. a 24c. Cows were steady. Veals were firmer, varying from 10c. to 15c. \$9 to \$15. Hors were also firmer, varying from 13c. to 141/c. The total receipts were 2,425 beeves, 154 cows, 759 yeals, 5,561 sheep and lambs and 1,908 hogs.

The Southern People and Their President-General Lee and the Rebel Army-What Will He Do With It!

Jefferson Davis sent an ultimatum to the extra session of the rebel Congress. He stated his more imperative necessities, and informed the Congress that they were absolutely vital, and that if it could not give that little it must give up. He had seen the futility of making extravagant demands of that Congress, and so he only asked what he could not go on without; only that without which he must lay down his arms before another Congress came together. Two millions of dollars in coin to buy supplies for the army, or the power to seize all supplies he might want; the abrogation of a property right in everything that an army can eat or use. Congress adjourned without giving him either. And thus, upon his own showing. Davis must give up his cause within a very short time for the simple want of power to carry on the war: and yet it is said he has the impudence to talk of terms. He is a man in his last moments, who ought to be busy with his will; and he is pictured as one who chaffers with the butcher over the price of meat, and projects a trip up the Mediterranean for the ensuing summer in a bran new yacht.

Davis said that in a certain contingency he must relinquish the struggle. That contingency has arisen; and thus cornered by the logic of events, yet loth to acknowledge it, he looks to Lee, and seems to hope that that general will suggest a solution. But Lee had given the cause up before Davis did. Lee furnished to the rebel Secretary of War more than a month ago an idea that that Secretary gave public utterance to-namely, that there were not enough white men in the confederacy to save it. Lee declared that the struggle was hopeless and success impossible unless Congress reinforced his armies. He did not expect that it could reinforce with white men, but was willing to take negroes, and laid down clearly the conditions upon which he would undertake to carry on the war with that material. His conditions were not complied with. The rebel Congress hesitated a great while before it would give the negroes at all; and when at last it yielded that point, it gave them grudgingly, and expressly refused to give them in the only way in which Lee desired to take them or thought they could be useful-that is, with their freedom.

Thus twice the rebel Congress-the body that we must accept as truly representa tive of the Southern people—has refused to accede to the requirements of the so-called leaders of the rebel cause, and has deliberately determined not to furnish what those men deemed essential to success. It has determined to refuse their demands even at the peril of

failure, and though the loss of the cause was

neid up as the inevitable result of such a de- in 1861, and only now will suffer termination. There are some things, then, that the rebel Congress values more than Southern independence, or it has not confidence in its two great men. Which is it? Does it prefer slavery to success? Slavery is gone anyhow. Does it prefer to respect property rights and lose its existence? Its whole history denies that. Its votes, then, on two occasions, show its want of confidence in its leaders-by the refusal to adopt the measures they so forcibly urge-and the leaders now have the same want of confidence in the cause that the people have in the leaders. Neither Lee nor Davis believes that there is any chance for success, as they have declared. For Davis said he could not succeed without money, and Congress did not give it. Lee e could not succeed, unless Congress gave him negroes, and gave the negroes their freedom, and Congress would not do so. Both have been denied and forced to the alternatives they made. Each stands in the position of a man acknowledging that he must fail, do what he can or may.

Will they then, out of mere desperation and show, continue a war that they know cannot have any national result? Will they simply murder thirty or forty thousand more of the men whose lives have been put in their hands with a sublime devotion and confidence that is the point of highest dignity in their struggle? Will Davis, pretending to act for the good of his countrymen, waste their lives in a struggle that he now acknowledges can have no good result? or will Lee put his men against our lines knowing that even half a dozen victories cannot save his cause? Sherman comes northward forcing Johnston on as steadily and irresistibly as the progress of the sun forces the frost line in the same direction. Grant, with an overwhelming power waits on Lee, and Thomas holds the only avenue of escape. Look at it in any light. the case is desperate for the rebellion, success impossible and ruin certain; and we incline to believe that the real deliberation of the rebel leaders now is upon the simple question of

# Maximilian and the Catholic Church

The Ingratitude of Princes. We surrender a large space to-day in order to publish in full the important document which mark the complete and final rupture be tween Maximilian and the Catholic Church These important and most interesting official documents, from the Pope and the archbishops and bishops of Mexico on the one side, and from Maximilian on the other, present the proofs of one of the most remarkable instances of ingratitude and bad faith on record. The empire in Mexico, as all the world knows, is the creation of the church party. The selection of Maximilian for the throne was also its work alone. We have even reason to know that, so far from this selection having its origin with Napoleon, it was a source of disappointment to him; and the undue haste with which the empire was proclaimed by the Council of Notables and the crown tendered to an Austrian arch duke was anything but consistent with French ideas and plans. It is to the church party alone, and of its leaders to Gutierez Estrada more than all others, that Maximilian ower his elevation.

The objects of the church party were openly avowed and were well known. They were to secure the recovery of the church property nationalized by the Juarez government, and the restoration of the ancient privileges of the Church. These objects were the only cause of the civil war which had so long prevailed in Mexico, and which had borne in its train the outrages of which foreigners had had cause to complain. In accepting the imperial throne from the church party, to whom, then, did Maximilian owe the allegiance of common good faith? Certainly not to the republicans, whose blood had been poured out at every step to oppose his coming-at Orizaba, at Puebla, and at a hundred other points, the scenes of well contested battles. If the purposes of the church party were inconsistent with the principles or ideas of Maximilian, then he should not bave accepted the crown at their hands. He should have waited until the empire was proclaimed and he was called by the republicans. Common good faith, to say nothing of policy, should have dictated this course.

But there is evidence—and the fact is even stated expressly by the Pope in his letter-that Maximilian did engage fully to second the purposes and to carry out the ideas of the church party. It would have been an act of stupendous blindness on the part of the leaders of that party not to have been assured of this But the act of acceptance alone is quite sufficleat to prove his commital to their policy and plans. It is only since his elevation to power, and since the presence of his Austrians and his Belgians, that he has dared, in open opposition to the counsels of Napoleon, to throw to the winds his allegiance to the party to whom alone he owes his crown and its emoluments It is to increase those emoluments, and to appease the swarm of needy Austrian adventurers by whom he is surrounded, that he has taken the present steps, and secks to fill his coffers from the spoils of the Church.

The position of Maximilian in Mexico is there fore now most singular and precarious. He was brought there by the church party, whom he has, by his recent decrees, thrown overboard, and between whom and himself an impassable gulf now exists. The republicans can nave nothing in common with him as Emperorstill less as a foreigner, sustained by foreign bayonets. Between the church party and the republicans there is no party in Mexico. There never is between the two extremes, in time of revolution, in any country. The liberal measures he has adopted are not new measures to Mexico. Still less can his present confused decrees give satisfaction. They will only serve to render everybody dissatisfied. Before his coming the nationalization of the church property had already been effected by Comonford and Juarez, and complete separation between Church and State was decreed by President Juarez in 1859. Entire freedom of religion was also offered by his Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1861, to the Ministers of England, Prussia and the United States, to be secured not merely by executive decree, but by formal international compact. The railroad grant from Vera Cruz was given in 1861 by the Juarez government, and confirmed by Congress. It is only injury that has been done to the concession by applying for its ratification by Maximilian; for it has exposed it to lawful confiscation because of treating with usurping functionaries. The concession for the steamship lines also was given by the Juares government

similar confiscation because its owner, an American, had not the sense to wait and trust to the triumph of principles in his own country and in Mexico. Not a single one of the so called liberal measures of Maximilian is new All were already adopted before his arrival and the credit belongs alone to the previous republican administrations. What, then, has been accomplished by the presence of Maximilian in Mexico? Absolutely nothing. He has but brought war and increased, burdens upon the country. He has conferred upon it no benefit—not even peace. The question of his stay, therefore, resolves itself simply into the inquiry whether his personal interests, or those of Mexico and of the world at large, are to be consulted. His bad faith and want of policy in breaking with the Church would alone be sufficient to insure his downfall; but, as if to lend new force to the old saying that they whom the gods elect to destroy they first make mad, it is now leaking out that he has had the blindness also to break with the French. The French Ministe has already asked to be recalled, and Marshal Bazaine with difficulty obtains even the treat ment of ordinary respect and courtesy from the man whom he has done so much to secure in power. More of these facts will appear ere long, and it is in this connection that the documents we publish to-day may be said to have their highest significance.

PANIC IN THE GOLD MARKET-THE PREMIUM AND PRICES.—The gold rooms yesterday, and the flags and curbstones and pavements in and around Wall street, were alive with crowds of panic-stricken speculators in coin and provisions. The premium on gold had a downward tendency in the morning, and touched fifty-three per cent—a point which has not been before reached since January, 1864.

The bears and shorts were joyous and jubilant, and the bulls and secession sympathizers were languid and crestfallen. Later in the day, however, the latter parties rallied and brought about a reaction, running the pre mium up four or five per cent; and as the tide turned the countenances and feelings of the two classes of operators changed materially; but it is the prevailing opinion that the upward movement was only temporary, and that gold must continue to decline in price. These little spirts of excitement are but the forewarn ings of a coming revulsion, which, however much it may be deplored, experience has taught us cannot be averted. By judicious management, however, on the part of that great banker—the government—the final crash may be softened and rendered less disastrous than many now anticipate; but before our finances and currency can be brought back to a healthy condition, all the ramifications of trade must undergo a purging process, which will neces sarily prostrate the weak and cause the strong to tremble. Gold and greenbacks must meet each other and assimilate in value, and the exorbitant prices which now rule must react for the benefit of the consumer.

It is easier and more satisfactory, we know for the trader to mark up his goods and sell at the advance than it is for him to lower the prices and be compelled to dispose of his stock for less than cost. As an evidence of this we may recur to the fact that in the early part of last year, when the premium on gold was about the same as now, flour was selling, according to quality, from six dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars barrel, and pork for twenty-two dollars and fifty cents to twenty-four dollars, with all other articles of necessary consumption comparatively low. In July of the same year, under the spur of speculation, gold was run up to two hundred and eighty-five, and our merchants contended that they must keep pace with specie and advance their prices. Flour was accordingly marked un eleven to fifteen dollars, and pork was held at thirty-eight to forty dollars per barrel. Now gold has fallen to the standard of January, 1864; but not so with those articles which contribute to our existence and comfort. Ten dollars to fifteen dollars is still demanded for flour, and pork continues at thirty-one to thirty-four dollars.

Why is this? If prices must necessarily advance as the value of gold increases, is it not reasonable to expect that they will follow gold in its decline?

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S TORMENTORS-HOW TO STOP THEM.-From all accounts, President Lincoln is in a fair way of falling a victim to those remorseless tormentors, his spoils and plunder seeking triends. There is no necessity, however, that he should suffer the fate of his good natured predecessors, General Harrison and General Taylor, when he has the remedy, simple and effective, in his own hands. He has only to set apart so many hours of a given day or two each week for the spoilsmen, in order to put a stop to their incessant persecutions. Let him adopt this rule, "put his foot down, and put it down firmly," and the thing is done. Considering the "incoherent" malady of the Vice President, the people of the United States, of all parties, feel somewhat anxious for the preservation of the life of President Lincoln. It is in this view particularly due to the country that he should adopt and rigidly enforce the rule we have suggested. Nothing else will

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS .- The spring has opened with destructive inundations of flooded rivers in the North, and floods of "Yankees" in the South; so there will be plenty of work for all when the war is over.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The last night of the season at the Academy was one of exceeding brilliancy. The house was crowded, the applause was continuous and genuine and the artists were all in good voice and spirits: and therefore, we need not say, sang well. The spiendid scenic effects of the opera were as fresh as ever. The grand septette in the council chamber scene was, o course, encored, and justly, for it was sang admirably To morrow Mr. Maretzek's company will take their fare well of the public which, for nearly six mouths, they have conscientiously entertained, as the public fully ap preciates. The occasion will be a grand matinée, whe Fra Diagolo will be given by so pressing a request of the ladies that Mr. Maretzek could not resist it. To-nigh Brooklyn will rejoice in the presentation of Don Giov with Mme. Zuochi, Miss Kellogg and Mile, Morensi in th cast. The final matines at our Academy to-morrow will, undoubtedly, be the most crowded of the season; and, as a matter of good nature, we would recommend every one to go to the Academy early.

WINTER GARDEN-THE HUNDREDTH NIGHT OF HAMLE Scorn's Hanner.—To-night the tragedy of Hamlet will be played at this establishment for the hundredth succes sive time, and the occasion is very fittingly chosen for the benefit of the ominent tragedian whose genius has made the front goet thus attractive to the people.

# SHERIDAN.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1865. The steamer Europa has arrived at Washington, bringng Major H. B. Compton, bearer of desp peral Sherida

He also brought with him seventeen rebel battle flags, Sheridan during his raid, seven of which he aptured himself from General Early's headquarters.

General Sheridan was at White House, on the Pamunkey river, on Sunday, but was commencing to move towards the James river, where he has, probably, by this time reached the Army of the Potomac.

FORTRESS MONROS, March 20, 1865. A large number of prisoners were captured during Sheridan's raid, but owing to the rapidity of his move-ments many of them had to be abandoned and others made their escape, owing to the relaxed negligence of their guards, who were glad to get rid of them. tire cavalry force has crossed to the south bank of the Pamunkey river, and is now engaged in recruiting pre-

rebel General Longstreet, with his corps, is suposed to be lurking in the vicinity of White House, for on the evening of the arrival of Sheridan at that place requent skirmishes occurred between his advanced pickets and unknown small squads of the enemy, who appeared to be prowling about for reconnoitering purposes.

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1865. THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY PLAYED OUT—STE-PHENS, HUNTER AND LEE HOPELESS—ARMING OP THE SLAVES A FAILURE.

The belief that the so-called Southern confederacy is about to collapse and give up the ghost has taken posses-sion of almost everybody here, high government officials not excepted. It is known by the administration that A. H. Stephens has given up the cause, and has said to Jeff Davis that all is lost. The hord of the Richmond papers over his silence will not, therefore, bring him out of his hiding place. Hunter has also informed Davis to the

In addition to those facts heretofore published in the known here that Lee is hopeless and despondent. I seems that he looks upon the arming of the practically a failure, for the simple reason that the pastage of the act was delayed so long that there is no time left to prepare them for battle. Besides he declares that the failure to provide for the freedom of those slaves made soldiers makes the plan more than useless. With all this staring him in the face, the Union armies rapidly increasing and his own gradually fading away, he has an nounced to Davis that he cannot hold Richmond a month

awaited them as long ago as the fall of Fort Fisher, and then acknowledged to Blair that they were whipped, is now panic-stricken, and is ready to do anything to get out

of his tight place.

President Lincoln fully believes that there will be no more fighting of any consequence, and has full confidence that Lee will surrender his army at no distant day. He is unwilling to agree upon terms to let the rebe leaders down easy, but says they will soon be glad to ac cept his Hampton Roads propositions—give up slavery, lay down their arms, return to the Union and behave themselves like decent people hereafter. The leaders, he believes, will leave the country as soon as they find that they cannot secure terms to case their fall. It is probable that Mr. Lincoln will remain firm on that point, PRESENTATION OF SHERIDAN'S TROPHIES TO THE The rebel battle flags captured by Sheridan's braves a

Waynesboro, during his recent famous raid along the James river canal, were this morning presented to the Secretary of War. The flags were borne by their captors who belonged to General Custer's cavalry division, and most of them to the Second brigade, commanded by Col. Wm. Wills, First Vermont cavalry. The detachment of flag captors was under the command of Major H. B. Compton, Eighth New York cavalry, who was himself the captor of General Early's headquarters flag. The rebel trophies were fifteen in number; and, in addition to the headquarters flag taken by Major Compton, were captured by the following officers and men;—Captain C. C. Bruton, Ald-de-Camp to General Custer, Second New York cavalry; Licutemant S. Keeder, Eighth New York cavalry; Licutemant R. Niven, Eighth New York cavalry; Sergeant James Conklin, Eighth New York cavalry; Sergeant R. Bouverie, First Virginia cavalry; Corporal H. Hickford, Eighth New York cavalry; Corporal H Harvey, Twenty-second cavalry; private G. Ladd, Twenty second cavalry; private C. Anderson, First New York cavalry; private W. Carman, First New York cavalry; private P. O'Brien, First New York cavalry; private M. Crowley, Twenty-second New York cavalry; private C. A. Cohen, Eighth New York cavalry private John Miller, Eighth New York cavalry. The presentation was made in the public room of the

War Department, in the presence of a number of dis nguished persons, among whom were Assistant Secretary of War, Charles A. Dana, Assistant Adjutant General Ed. Townsend, Senator Ira Harris, of New York; Senator Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, and Mrs. Custer, the beautiful young wife of the gallant commander of the cavairy division by which these trophics were won. The ceremony began by Major Compton handing to Secretary Stanton a letter from General Sheridan, nar rating the gallantry of the bearers of these battle flags, and asking for each of them a furlough of thirty days. The letter was read aloud by the Secretary, and then each of the flag bearers was presented in turn, and narrated the history of the trophy he presented. Thes narratives, given in the graphic manner of the soldiers, were interesting and amusing. The Secretary asked each his place of residence and the time at which he had contered the service, and on ascertaing that Sergeant Bouverie, of West Virginia, had taken up arms at the very outbreak of the rebellion, and proposed to fight it through to the end, he remarked that no soldier in the Union army had done-better service than those of Wes Virginia, and he commended Sergeant Bouveris for the spec al devotion he had shown by his long service already given, and his pledge for the future. Each of the heroes was then introduced to Mrs. Custer and to Senator Harris.

Stanton address of the knot of brave fellows as follows:—
Oppicers and Soloffess—In the name of the President and of the people of the United States, it is my pleasant duty to return you thanks for the gallantry and courage that have from the commands to which you are attached. This, I believe, is the fourth time that I have had the pleas re of r.coiving flags taken in battle by General Sheridan's command, and on no occasion has more signal service been rendered to the government than on that which brought about the capture of these flags. To you and your brave comerades in arms I again, in the name of the President and the people, return thanks. The request of your General, that leaves and furlo-gab be given you, and that you be paid the amount now due you, will be granted, and you will each be awarded a medal of honor voted by Congress for gallant and meritorious services in this war. I wish that you may all saiely reach your mothers, wives and sweethearts—that you may return to your comrades in renewed strength—that you may be spared to witness the final overthrow of the enemy you have fought on so many fields, and the restablishment in perpetuity of the Union of the States.

When the applause with which these remarks were re-Stanton address d the knot of brave fellows as follows; When the applause with which these remarks were re

ceived had subsided, Senator Howard was introduced as the representative of the State of Michigan, the residence of General Custer, who, expressing great delight in shar ing with them the honor and glory of the occasion, said :-OFFICERS AND SCLOERS—In the name of the people of my State, the immediate fellow citizens of General Custer, I beg to tender you their and my most sincere thanks He was followed by Senator Harris, who said :-

This, gentlemen, is a proud day for me. I feel more proud than ever that I can represent a body of men such as you are representing here to-day. It is one of the proudest days of my life to know that New York can send proudest days of my life to know that New York can send to the field in defence of our country brave men like you and your comrades, who can present such evidence of gallantry, courage and service to the country. I thank you, gentlemen, all of you, for what you have done for the country and for our native State.

The flags were then deposited, and their bearer marched off to enjoy their well won furloughs. In addition to the rebel battle flags were two head-

quarters' flags of General Early—one presented to him on the very day of its capture, and two of General Crook's headquarters' flags, recaptured at Waynesboro. NO PASSES TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC TO MI

Orders were issued to day to issue no more passue to

civilians to visit the Army of the Potomac for the present.

The sutlers have all been ordered to the rear. A number of them have already arrived here. PAY FOR THE ARMS BROUGHT IN BY REEL DE

A special requisition has been made by General Grant for money to pay for the muskets brought into our lines by deserters from Lee's army.

# THE DRAFT.

ANOTHER BATCH OF WARD MEETIN

THE RIGHT WAY TO FILL THE OUOT, Ac.

The provost marshals of the various districts have yet received orders to resume the draft, and conseque the wheel has not been set in motion again. The v the wheel has not been so that the sub-districts got of stirring up the people in the sub-districts got very promising ly. Meetings were held in several w last night, and from the action taken it looks as if people were in a arnest in their intention to fill up

Meeting: in the Fifth Ward. A meeting of the citizens of the above ward was h yesterday evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel. Mr. S. Wyckoff was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Heape Se

were adopted by the meet ing, providing for the organition of an association as be called the Fifth We Volunteer Association, its object to be the filling up the quote of that ward. The resolutions comprised appointment of a president and other officers; also finance committee, to collect funds for the offering of ward bounty, &c. The office of the association to be 176 Hudson street. Mr. A. J. PLUMB offen ed a series of res

The following gentlemen wen' appointed officers:—I James Kennedy, President; Cohonel Murphy, Vice Predent; S. S. Wyckoff, Treasurer; J. W. Heape, Secretar The following gentlemen were appointed to inv. speakers and make other necessary arrangements for mass meeting to be held on Thursday, the 23d instar in Franklin square:—Colonel Murphy, J. W. Heape, M jor Haggarty, Judge Quinn and A. J. Piumb.

The meeting then adjourned to half-past seven o'clost this (Wednesday) evening. Meeting of Citizens of the Seventh War

A largely attended meeting of citizens of the Sevent ward, anxious to devise means in order to escape draft, was held last evening at the Seventh Ward Hote No. 173 Madison street.

Mr. Wilson Small was called upon to preside. Explained the call for the heeting. Action was wanted not talk. Mr. Hoxic was appointed as Vice Presider and Mr. George Terwilliger Fecretary.

Mr. Wa. L. Ety saw a poster on the station house stating that a meeting was to be held under the auspice of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association. If that meeting had assembled through any pastisan spirit hedd on desire to participate in it. Hwished it to be a citizens' meeting purely, without re-

Pect to party.

The CHAIRMAN thought the attendance there was a s After an explanation from Mr. William Gardner, member of the Citizens' Committee, the business of the necting was proceeded with.

A series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the

The CHARMAN stated that a branch office would be opened this morning over Essex Market.

A resolution was passed that a committee of twenty five be appointed from each election district for the purpose of furthering the matter of recruiting.

An executive committee of twenty was also appointed after which the meeting adjourned.

Last evening a meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Union Association was held on the subject of the District Union Association was held on the subject of the draft, Mr. J. W. Culver was appointed President, and Mr. J. Cooper, Jr., Secretary. It was stated that four hun-J. Cooper, Jr., Secretary. It was stated that four hundred and fifty more men were required for this ward, and that at the rate at which recr ising was now progressing, it was impossible that this number could be raised in anything like reasonable time. As other organizations were understood to be moving in the matter, a feeling was expressed that concerted action would be of advantage. A committee of five, with the officers of the meeting, were accordingly appointed, to confer with those organizations, and to take such steps as might be deemed necessary for the avoidance of the draft.

Meeting of Citizens of the Ninth and Pis-

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Ninth and Fifteenth wards was held last evening in the Metropolitan Hall, Sixth avenue, for the purpose of encouraging volunteering, so as to avoid, if possible, calling upon the conscripts who have already been

encouraging volunteering, so as to avoid, it calling upon the conscripts who have already been drafted in this district.

Ex. Alderman (h pp was chosen to preside, and a number of vice Presidents and Fecretaries were appointed.
Captain Co-w: stated that the quota of the Ninth ward was seven hundred and thirty-two, of the Fifteenth four hundred and twenty-six and of the Sixteenth six hundred and forty men, making a total of seventeen hundred and ninety-eight to be raised. He said the object of the meeting was to raise sufficient hand money to pay for these men, which would be one hundred dollars for each man.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of ten from the Fifteenth ward as a Finance Committee, with power to solicit sebscriptions from citizens for the purpose of paying such additional bounty or hand money as they may deem proper to fill the quota.

On motion of Councilman LEN a subscription was started, and before the meeting adjourned the handsome started, and before the meeting adjourned the handsome started.

On motion of Councilman Leyf a subscription was started, and before the meeting adjourned the handsome sum of \$5,000 was collected. From the energy mani-fested by the citizens of the Ninth and Fifteenth wards, there is no reason to doubt but that their efforts will prove entrely successful.

#### Meeting in the Sixteenth Ward. THE QUOTA TO BE FILLED BY VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth ward was held last evening in Twenty-zecond street, near Sixth avenue, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the one thousand and five hundred drafted men of the ward. The chair was occupied by Alderman Ryes, who, in opening the meeting, said that he rear ited to see so few present, considering the favorable progress they had made on raturday and Monday evenings. If overy drafted man in the ward would come forward promptly and pay twenty-five dollars each, he would assure them that those drafted would not be called for. The method proposed by the Chizena Committee to effect this object was explained by Mr. Orion. He said they proposed to give fifty dollars hand money to each re ruit, in addition to the bounty and hand mency now paid by the State and county authorities, and by that means secure enough recruits to fill the quota. He urged upon those present the necessity of adding the committee in their efforts to relieve the poor men of the ward who were unable to furnish substitutes.

A number of gentlemen came forward and subscribed from \$5 upward, the whole amounting to about \$600. The number of volunteers received yesterday for the Sixteenth ward, was sixteen, and the number could have been largely increased if the committee had the funds to pay the hand money. The amount of money received on Saturday and Monday was \$5,900, \$700 of which was expended yesterday. It was announced by the Charman that as long as the Provost Marshal & kept reasonably busy in examining and passing recruits, that the drafted men will not be called upon to report. Sub-committees have been appointed throughout the ward to collect money, and if the people contribute with any degree of illucrating, the quota of the ward will be full in about free or six weeks. Meetings will be held every evening at the District Court room, cernor of Twenty-second street and Sixth avenue, to receive subscriptions.

Meeting of the Citizens of the Twenty-

If the large number of enthusiastic and patriotic citi-zens of the Twenty-first ward, assembled last night at Ebbitt Hall, be an indication of the carnestness with which the residents of this ward are determined to fill which the resistence of this ward are determined to the their quota by volunteering, then thera will be no need of a draft for this ward. At the hour appointed the half was quite crowded, and the Hon. John Kelly being unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. E. Sheppard appointed secretary, the business of the evening com-

appointed secretary, the business of the evening commenced.

The Charman stated that being informed it only needed two hundred and sixty men to fill the quota of the ward he felt if a draft was enforced it might possibly fall on many poor men illy able to bear it. Under these circumstances he thought it his duty, after consultation with some other gentlemen, to calls meeting, that there may be a general consultation. It now remained for those present to devise the best taxons to fill the quota in the readiest manner.

A gentleman in the body of the hall here proposed a committee of three be appointed, and that they retire for a short time and prepare a repert of the steps they would recommend to be adopted. This being agreed to, the gentlemen chosen—Messrs. & Extervelt, D. D. T. Marshall and Stephen D. McCormerk—retired, and in a short time appeared with the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

That a finance committee of fourteen, to correspond with the fourteen election districts of the ward, be appointed.

with the fourteen election districts of the ward, be appointed.

An executive commistee of fourteen, whose duty it shall be to devise ways and means to fill the quots in the shortest possible time.

The financial commistee and the officers of this meeting to be ex officio mezibers of the executive commistee. That this meeting elect a treasurer, who shall take charge of the fund collected, and disburse the same as directed by the executive commistee.

That future meetings if necessary be called by the officers of this meating.

Finance and executive committees, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, were appointed.

Finance and executive committees, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, were appointed.

Mr. Kichard Kelly, President of the Fifth National Bank, was named as Treasurer. A subscription list being opened, contributions flowed in rapidly, and in a very short time \$3,000 was subscribed. All willing to subscribe hereafter can send their donations to the Fifth National Bank. Sebscription lists are also opened at Mr. Vought's, Third avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and Mr. Cooper's, Third avenue and Thirty-third street. During the time the Committee of Three were in recess particule addresses were made by Messra Samuel Courtenay and Spencer Kirby. The meeting then adjourned.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment

National Guard.

A number of the above regiment have already volunteered for one year. Major E. A. Roberts is at present engaged in organizing the corps. The headquarters are at Keetz Mariet.